

# The Semi-Weekly Messenger

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## PERILS OF THE DEEP.

### A DISASTROUS SHIPWRECK OFF THE EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

The Missing Steamer Aden Found by the Vessel Searching for Her—The Survivors of the Crew and Passengers Rescued After Seventeen Days of Peril and Suffering—Twenty-Five Passengers, and Many of the Crew Lost.

Aden, June 29.—The Indian government's steamer Mayo, sent out in search of the missing steamer Aden, from Yokohama on April 28th, via Colombo and Aden for London, which was last heard of when leaving Colombo on June 1st for this port, has returned here and reports that the Aden was totally lost off the island of Socotra, on the eastern extremity of Africa, on the morning of June 9th.

The Aden carried thirty-four passengers from China and Japan.

The captain of the wrecked steamer, some of her officers and crew and seven white passengers were swept overboard and drowned very soon after she ran ashore. Eight lady passengers, nine children, two officers and a few of the Aden's crew succeeded in getting away from the wreck in a boat, but they have not been heard of since.

The Mayo saved nine of the Aden's passengers and three of the white and thirty-three of the natives of the steamer's crew. All of these persons were rescued just as the Aden was breaking up. In all, the drowned and missing include twenty-five passengers, twenty European officers and thirty-three natives of the Aden's crew.

London, June 29.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Aden, Arabia, says:

"Two days after leaving Colombo the Aden was struck by a severe monsoon, with squalls, violent and incessant. Day by day the weather grew thicker and the passengers became more and more alarmed. At 3 o'clock on the morning of June 9th the vessel struck the Rasadrasa reef, on the eastern coast of the island of Socotra. The engine room was instantly flooded and utter darkness ensued. Wild with panic, the passengers crowded to the upper deck in the scantiest clothing. The women and children screamed in fright and confusion, but the men retained their self-possession and courageously assisted the officers and crew to do their best to save the vessel and to inspire calmness. But it was soon seen that the steamer could not survive the shock and that the only chance for safety lay in the boats. Life belts were distributed, distress signals given and the boats on the lee side prepared for launching. These on the weather side had already been washed away. In the meantime, seeing that some hours were likely to elapse before it would be possible to launch the boats, the passengers gladly accepted the assistance of the crew to obtain more clothing.

The storm continued to increase in violence. Great seas washed the vessel with terrific force. Daylight brought no relief and only served to reveal still further the awful situation. Misfortune followed misfortune. A lifeboat was lowered, only to be swept away immediately with three Lascars and the first officer, Mr. Carden. The zig was dispatched to the rescue with Mr. Miller, the second officer, but, to the despair of all, both boats were rapidly swept away.

The only remaining lifeboat was then lowered and a scene of intense emotion. A cry of anguish broke from the lips even of the men when this half capsized, throwing the sailors and the stores into the sea. After great efforts, the boat was righted and the women and children were lowered into the water, the exception of the Mesdames Gillett, Pearce and Strain, who heroically decided to share the fate of their husbands, and Misses Lloyd and Weller, who remained on board. The boat, manned by a European crew, left in a tremendous sea and drifted rapidly out of sight.

"Fast waves still swept the wreck, dashing the people about and leaving them almost prostrate on the deck. One by one, men, women and children, grown too weak to withstand the repeated buffeting, were washed overboard in sight of those who were momentarily expecting the same fate. Among the first thus engulfed were Mr. and Mrs. Strain and their two children; Misses Lloyd and Weller, the missionaries; Mrs. Pearce's baby, with its Chinese nurse and then Captain Hill, whose leg was broken, but who had borne himself calmly and bravely. He was washed overboard with several of the native crew.

"All day the victims were picked off one by one, until at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when those who still survived, retreated below. Many were badly hurt and passed the night in suspense and bodily pain, huddled in the small cabin which they expected would be their tomb. None of the survivors whom I have seen cares to talk of this terrible night.

"The storm abated slightly on the morning of the 10th, and those who were able to move began to search for food, hunger until then having failed to assert itself over more acute privations. This proved a task of the greatest danger, as big seas were still sweeping the vessel. The fourth engineer, while trying to procure water near the poop, was struck senseless and almost washed overboard before he could be dragged to a place of safety.

"The search for food resulted in their getting very little of it, and this was shared out equally and in very small portions. All the time desperate men kept a sharp lookout. No vessel was sighted until the 13th, and even then the distress signal was not seen. On the 17th and again on the 20th other vessels were sighted; but the signals either were not seen or were ignored. These unhappy episodes caused painful and half crazed scenes of rage among those who had been previously self-controlled. Each day it was necessary to curtail the allowance of rations. Mrs. Gillett did the cater-

ing and contributed greatly to cheering up the ship's company.

"The weather usually moderated in the morning but always increased in violence during the afternoon. Frequently a sea thirty feet high would sweep the deck from stem to stern and carry away portions of the vessel. On June 25th, when things were at their worst and the food supply was almost exhausted, Messrs. White, Kelt, Kave and Valpy bravely ventured across the deck to the store room and got a fresh supply. That evening two steamers were sighted. One anchored under the lee of the island. As soon as she was sighted a Lascar mounted the rigging and signalled her. In reply candles burned at her portholes and at day break on the 26th a suspense of seventeen days was relieved by the spectacle of the steamer rounding the point and heading toward the wreck. She dropped anchor about a mile away.

"A heavy sea was still running, but the wind had moderated slightly. With heartfelt joy, mingled with tears of the men and hysterical sobbing of the women, they saw the life boat lowered. It took her three-quarters of an hour to reach the wreck. Every one rushed to the broken side of the ship. It was the life boat of the Indian government steamer Mayo and in charge of Lieutenants Dobin and Goldsmith. They skillfully avoided the tremendous wash and rescued all of the survivors in two trips."

## MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

Of Four Young Ladies at Wilson—A Carriage in Which They are Riding Wrecked by a Run-A-Way Team.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Wilson, N. C., June 29.—A miraculous escape of four young ladies from instant death occurred here this afternoon. Misses Katherine and Margaret Clarke, accompanied by Miss Bertie Burruss, of Fredericksburg, Va., and Miss Mary Brandon, of New Orleans, were driving home from the baseball park in a surrey. They had reached a point about three blocks from the centre of the town when they were overtaken by a pair of runaway horses dragging a light hack. The driver of the runaway team had been thrown out and the horses, wild with fright, dashed into the vehicle occupied by the young ladies, driving the carriage pole through the backs of both seats of that vehicle and passing in its course immediately between the two young ladies occupying either seat, but touching neither. In a second's time the two teams were a mass of broken wood and struggling horses. Fortunately a crowd of men were upon the scene and the horses of both turnouts were seized from every side and the young ladies assisted in their escape from their perilous position. Had the pole struck the front carriage six inches either to the right or the left, two of the young ladies must have been impaled upon its point, and instant death would doubtless have resulted.

## The Negro Campaign for Local School Taxation.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., June 29.—The executive committee of the Colored State Teachers' Association this afternoon appointed the following committees to put before their race in North Carolina the importance of the August public school election: Steering committee—A. B. Vincent, E. E. Smith, John R. Hawkins, A. G. Davis, C. N. Hunter. Finance committee—R. H. W. Leak, J. E. King, H. E. Hoggins, Berry O'Kelly, W. C. Coleman, C. N. Hunter, R. R. Fitzgerald. Committee on address to voters of the state—N. C. Bruce, C. N. Hunter, E. A. Johnson, A. W. Pegues, John C. Dancy. Sixteen were chosen to deliver lectures on subject, as follows: George H. White, H. P. Cheatham, J. H. Young, Bishop John W. Hood, J. A. Whitfield, E. E. Smith, A. W. Pegues, J. A. Savage, S. N. Vick, Bishop Petty.

## Another Pardon—Park Hotel Sold.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., June 29.—Governor Russell pardons B. B. Snow, a citizen of South Carolina, who was serving a five-year sentence in the penitentiary for stealing a horse in Guilford county. He says there is grave doubt as to Snow's mental soundness; that the judge, solicitor and mayor of Greensboro ask for the pardon, as do also Governor Evans, of South Carolina, Judge Gary and the speaker of the house of representatives of that state, and many other South Carolinians. This case has attracted much attention.

The Park Hotel was sold today by the Page Lumber Company, of Aberdeen, to J. L. Brown, late owner of Hotel Bon-Air, at Littleton.

## How Expenses of Elections Are to be Paid.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., June 29.—In reply to an inquiry from the superintendent of public instruction, the attorney general today decided that the expenses of the August election on local aid to public schools cannot be paid out of the school funds, but must be paid out of the general fund.

## No Petition in Favor of Queen Lili

Washington, June 30.—Captain Julius A. Palmer, private secretary to ex-Queen Liliuokalani, today said there was positively no truth in the rumor that a monster petition was being forwarded here from Hawaii by the queen's subjects in her favor. "The people of Hawaii," he said, "have as yet learned nothing about the treaty having been signed. We were not expecting such an act on the part of the administration, so a petition was not deemed necessary. Communication is had between the islands. It is not as it is in this country, and even after the news reached there it would take several days to circulate it among the people."

## TILLMAN AND CHANDLER.

### THESE TWO SENATORS ENLIVEN THE TARIFF DEBATE.

The New Englander Attempts to Pose For a South Carolina Senator, but No Hiding Is Made Of His True Intentions—His Record as a Clevelandite—A Tedious Day on the Tariff Bill—Lead and Mica Schedules Disposed of.

Washington, June 29.—Several hundred pension bills were reported as a result of the meetings of the pension committee since the present congress assembled. It took half an hour to read the list of private pension bills. When it was concluded Senator Morgan commented on the fact that the men and women named in these bills must wait for relief, owing to the inactivity on the part of one of the branches of congress. At this time congress was without the opportunity or liberty to pass one of these pension bills. Congress was not even in session, asserted Senator Morgan. The lawyers of the country would look into this question, and there was a great deal of trouble ahead over this question of congress being in session.

The tariff bill was then taken up and paragraph 189, relating to watch movements, clocks, etc., perfected by striking out the clauses on watches and on jewels for making watches and confining the paragraph to those articles not made of china, porcelain, etc.

Pineapples were changed to 7 cents per cubic foot in barrels and packages and 7 per 1,000 in bulk.

Senator Vest asked what climatic or sanitary reason justified this heavy duty.

Senator Allison responded that Florida produced pineapples, and great pressure had been brought to bear for adequate protection.

"Where did the pressure come from?" asked Senator Bacon, of Georgia. "I cannot give specifications," responded Senator Allison, "but I will say it comes from both sides of this chamber."

The Florida senators, Mallory and Pasco, democrats, explained the recent development of the pineapple industry in Florida, which led Senator Gray, of Delaware, to say in an animated remark that it would have been better had Florida lands been left on primeval simplicity if their use for raising pineapples was to be followed by a tax on the bulk of the people.

Senator Vest moved to reduce the rate on pineapples to 20 per cent, ad valorem—rejected.

Lead and lead in pigs were then considered, Senator Allen, of Nebraska, speaking at length against the committee rates. A vote was then taken on the committee amendment, making the duty on lead ore 1 1/2 cents a pound, and it was agreed to—30 to 23—and the lead paragraph was agreed to as reported.

On paragraph 180, relating to lead in pigs, etc., the rate was increased from 2 to 2 1/2 cents a pound, the duty of 2 1/2 cents on lead in sheets, etc., being retained.

A substitute for paragraph 182 (mica) was agreed to, viz: unmanufactured mica, 5 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem.

Gypsum was changed, making the duty on the crude article \$1 per ton, and in that form went over at Senator Butler's request.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, was then recognized for a speech in support of the following amendments to the bill:

"That there shall be collected a head tax of \$100 on all immigrants coming to the United States by land or water.

"That it shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, for any alien who does not intend to become an American citizen, or who retains his citizenship in a foreign country, to enter the United States for the purpose of engaging in any mechanical trade or manual labor within the borders thereof.

"Provided that this section and the one immediately preceding shall only remain in force until silver shall be admitted to our mints for coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 on the same condition with gold."

Senator Tillman spoke of the rapid spread of pauperism, as shown by the statistics of the jails and prisons. It was time, he said, to keep platform promises, to do something for labor, to keep back those million immigrants annually arriving and to place a value on American citizenship.

"To sell it at \$100 a head," suggested Senator Chandler, ironically.

"Oh, if the senator wants a colloquy with me he can have it before I get through," answered Senator Tillman.

Senator Tillman spoke of the miserable condition of the coal miners of Pennsylvania and read from official reports saying many of the miners were compelled to live like beasts. "And this," exclaimed Senator Tillman, "deservingly," when senators were framing their laws for the protection of American labor and American industry."

Senator Quay remarked that the report from which Senator Tillman read was made by a republican committee, appointed by a republican legislature.

passed by republican majorities in the congress had been defeated.

"Because your republican president, Grover Cleveland, vetoed it," shouted Senator Tillman.

Amid laughter, Senator Chandler protested against having Mr. Cleveland designated as a republican when the senator from South Carolina (Tillman) had joined other democrats in electing that president as a democrat.

"Yes," observed Senator Tillman, while the galleries roared, "I ask forgiveness for that, and promise, so help me God, I'll never do it again."

Senator Chandler went on to say that the failure of the only recent amendment to the immigration laws was defeated by a democratic president. "And the senator should have turned the times of his pitchfork on Grover Cleveland and left the republican party for another day," continued the senator in droll tones.

Here Senator Tillman insisted on "setting himself straight on Grover Cleveland," and, in spite of protests, he refused to assent that in 1892 he went to the national convention at the head of the South Carolina delegation, after the state convention had declared Mr. Cleveland to be a "prostitute of democracy."

Senator Chandler then interposed a protest, and with mock seriousness, convulsed the senate by refusing to yield longer. "I cannot permit," he said, "such language against the president of the senator's party." He would yield only in case the South Carolina senator adopted an unbecomingly respectful style toward the late president.

Senator Tillman started to review the circumstances of his support of Mr. Cleveland. The senator said the South Carolina delegation had voted against Mr. Cleveland up to the time of the national convention, being four years in advance of their brethren of the south in learning his character. But, after he was nominated, South Carolina accepted the result, having participated in the convention, and gave Mr. Cleveland the highest majorities in the history of the state. So that if there was prostitution of his high office, exclaimed Senator Tillman, the blame rested on the president individually, and not on those bound by parties who had supported him. "And now I hope the senator will not try me again for having made a fool of myself once."

Senator Chandler, continuing his mock-serious manner, insisted now that the president was gone the members of the democratic party were responsible for all his acts, good and bad. "I have no pitchfork," called back Senator Tillman, who added that he recognized Senator Chandler's purpose to ridicule him.

The vote was then taken on Senator Tillman's amendments and they were rejected—3 to 48. The three votes in the affirmative were Butler, Quay and Tillman. When Senator Quay voted for the amendments there was a hearty laugh, in which the senator joined.

The tariff bill was then laid aside and at 5:30 o'clock p. m. the senate went into executive session, adjourning soon after.

## THE CAUSE OF BIMETALLISM.

Successful Work of our Commission in France—Rumors of England's Willingness to Make Great Concessions.

London, June 29.—The next issue of The National Review will contain an article announcing an important bimetallic development at the hands of the United States monetary commission, consisting of Senator Edward O. Wolcott, former Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson and General Charles Jackson Paine, which will arrive here in a few days. The commission, according to The National Review, will present to the British government a joint reply to the French government's demand for the reopening of the Indian mints, to make further substantial contribution to the rehabilitation of silver by extending its use to England, by increasing the legal tender of silver, making silver the basis of notes, empowering the Bank of England to use its silver reserve and that material assistance and strong moral support will be given to the object the United States and France have in view.

Washington, June 29.—The cablegram from London today giving the substance of an article to appear in The National Review, to the effect that the United States monetary commission, of which Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, is the head, had met with gratifying success in France, and stating positively that the British government was willing to reopen the Indian mints, to make further substantial contribution to the rehabilitation of silver by extending its use to England, by increasing the legal tender of silver, making silver the basis of notes, empowering the Bank of England to use its silver reserve and that material assistance and strong moral support will be given to the object the United States and France have in view.

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## A NEW DEMOCRATIC PAPER.

### RUMORS THAT ONE IS TO BE STARTED AT RALEIGH.

The Factories of the State—Addition to the Monument to Henry L. Wyatt—The Farmers' Alliance at a Loss—The Penitentiary out of Funds—Loose Management of Paying the Public Printers—State Experiment Farm at Southern Pines to be Continued.

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel, Raleigh, N. C., June 29.

State Labor Commissioner Hamrick says he has visited one-third of the cotton mills in the state and finds these have over 340,000 spindles. He says he is sure there are over 1,000,000 spindles in the state.

He is now making up a list of the furniture factories. He has reports from seventy-five and is confident there are twenty-five more.

The design for the new monument, or rather the addition to the monument to Henry L. Wyatt, at Richmond, was shown today by Robert H. Bradley. It is in the shape of a flat marble slab, which is fastened to a low cylinder. On the top of the slab are the words, "Henry L. Wyatt, Bethel, June 10, 1861." On the edges are the words "Company A, First North Carolina Regiment. The first confederate killed in battle." Mr. Bradley says it is not claimed that Wyatt was the first confederate killed during the war; that Captain Marr, of Fairfax, in a cavalry dash at night was the first, but that Wyatt was the first killed in battle.

J. B. Fortune, clerk of the United States district court, gave his bond today. Like the bonds of many of the new officials, it is in a Baltimore guaranty company.

There is talk of a new democratic daily here. No details can be secured, further than this mere statement.

The Farmers' Alliance is at a low ebb. It has less than \$10,000 in its business agency fund, while last August it was \$20,000. The most earnest efforts are being made to revive interest in the alliance and increase its membership.

The penitentiary under its new management is in financial straits. Its officials say that on the first day of June there was not a cent of money on hand; that it then owed over \$18,000 and was going in debt at the rate of \$15,000 per month.

The lawyers who appear for the state treasurer in the suits against the public printers say they cannot touch the public printers criminally, but that they want to straighten the matter up. The system of paying the public printers is said by Mr. Rivers, one of the expert examiners, to be very slack; in fact, he says there is no system at all. The public printers take the gray charges against them very lightly. It is significant that republicans and populists are foremost in making these charges.

Governor and Mrs. Russell returned today from Wrightsville.

A charter was granted by the secretary of state today to the Charles Dornan Drug Company, of Henderson.

At the request of the secretary of state, the registers of deeds have returned to him about 400 copies of the acts of the last legislature. He now has enough to supply the demand and has put a few copies on sale.

This morning a negro man was put on a train at Selma, very sick and was brought here. On arrival it was found he was dying. He was placed on a truck at the station.

In a number of counties earnest efforts are being made to induce the commissioners to decline to grant liquor licenses.

The state experiment farm at Southern Pines will be continued. The board of agriculture so decides.

The directors of the blind institution have elected Mrs. Nina C. Parker matron; L. O. Speares carpenter.

## Much Sickness in Cuba

Havana, June 30, via Key West.—There are 1,500 sick soldiers in the hospitals at Manzanillo, and sickness prevails at a high ratio through the entire province of Santiago de Cuba, where at least two-fifths of the troops are incapacitated by fever and other disorders. Beds and other nursing facilities are being forwarded from Havana.

The Battle Bros., a prominent firm of English bankers in the Manzanillo district, have offered the government one of their warehouses as a military hospital. At San Cristobal, in the province of Pinar del Rio, 6,000 "reconcentrados" are suffering acutely from the existing state of war and from disease. It is reported that the well-known insurgent leader, Baldomero Acosta, has succumbed to fever. The Federal column brought fourteen women and prisoners to San Cristobal, among whom were Rosa Gomez and Joanna Avallina, who had been wounded with bullets. Both were sent to the hospital at Sagua la Grande.

Havana, June 30.—A special dispatch to La Lucha from Santiago de Cuba says that General Weyler's chief of hospital staff has ordered the immediate construction of additional barracks with beds for the sick. It is added that the local merchants will voluntarily pay the expenses incurred in the erection of these buildings.

The hospital facilities of Guantanamo are also to be increased and new hospitals are to be established at Cobre, Longo, Palma and Tiguabo, all in Santiago de Cuba province.

## Alleged Interview With Secretary Sherman

Madrid, June 29.—The Correspondencia of this city, publishes an interview which the New York correspondent claims to have had with Secretary Sherman. The latter is quoted as absolutely denying that the United States government proposed to purchase Cuba, and adds that he has added: "American feeling generally does not favor the annexation of Cuba. The partisans of such a policy form an unimportant minority. A strong party, however, supports the annexation of Hawaii, and the only connection with Spain is the Ruiz indemnity, upon which this government insists."

## Suicide of a Wealthy Man.

San Francisco, June 30.—John C. Capron, a wealthy citizen of this city, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head while temporarily insane from physical suffering. He leaves seven step-daughters, five of whom are married, and an estate valued at \$150,000. He was